

Review of Negro NEGRO WAITERS IN BEST HOTELS

Strike of Whites in New York Brings About Unusual

Conditions
6/11/12 6/16/12
NOT STRIKE-BREAKERS

Colored Men at Plaza and Other Hotels Helping Managers who Employ them at Resorts

SERVICE IMPORTANT POINT

Claim Made that Not Enough Colored Waiters Can Be Secured to Serve on European Plan, which is Popular.

Manhattan is being treated to a spectacle of bygone days—that of colored waiters working in some of the first-class hotels and restaurants of the city. The reappearance in New York of these dusky knights of the tray after an absence of several years has been brought about by reason of the big strike of white waiters, which reached quite an aggravated stage last week.

The leading hotels and restaurants of New York have for a number of years employed foreign-born waiters, who have had a monopoly on work in the most fashionable eating places. Last week they decided to strike for more money, shorter hours, better food and further demanded that the International Hotel Waiters' Union be recognized.

The hotel managers are averse to recognizing the union, and while in favor of arbitrating with the strikers as individuals have given out that no union will be given consideration. They declare that at this time of the year they can get along with less help than any other time, and will not take any dictation from the waiters.

Negroes at the Plaza.

The first appearance of colored waiters in the first-class hotels in New York, after an absence of many years, took place last Thursday when the Plaza, regarded as the leading hotel in the city, discharged all the floor waiters who were making demands and filled

their places with trained colored waiters. There are now thirty-two colored waiters at the Plaza, although in the dining room, grill, etc., white waiters are on duty. A floor man is a waiter who serves permanent guests who have their meals served in their rooms.

Colored waiters are also working at the Majestic Hotel, the Breslin, the Wellington and the Marseilles. That they are not in many of the other hotels and restaurants is due to the inability of the managers to secure the kind of men desired.

Despite the fact that there has been much talk lately about the colored waiter losing out in New York, the present strike clearly shows he is unable to take advantage of opportunities when they present themselves. For instance, one of the leading restaurants of the city agreed to hire eighty waiters and also put in other colored help and sign a contract for one year. The colored man who was asked to furnish the help, although well known to the majority of colored waiters throughout the country, used the long distance telephone for four hours but found that it was impossible to get over thirty-two first-class waiters who were capable of filling the position offered. The manager of the restaurant was informed that to get the number of men asked for could not be secured. Other large hotels have made requests for first-class colored waiters, but have been unable to secure them.

One feature of the strike is the refusal of colored waiters to fill vacancies offered as strike-breakers. The hotels and restaurants using colored help are managed by those who also have summer and winter resorts where colored waiters are employed.

Dr. B. C. Waller, who has been active in putting colored men in the Plaza and other places, stated to a representative of THE AGE that the Negroes working in New York do not desire to be known as strike-breakers; that they are working for managers who see fit to hire them at Palm Beach, Saratoga and other winter and summer resorts, and that they feel it their duty to help a friend in need.

The Question of Permanency.

Many are asking if the colored waiters who are now working in the local eating places will be kept after the strike is over. According to those familiar with conditions the future of those at work rests with themselves. It all depends on whether they can deliver the goods. The management at the Plaza has offered to retain all the colored waiters if they can give first-class service.

The question of service seems to be the all-important point with the Negro waiters. It is said that while they fill the bill at all hotels run on the American plan, they are woefully deficient at places conducted on the European plan with a la carte service, which is demanded nowadays by the majority of patrons. It is said that at Palm Beach, Fla., during the winter months out of the small army of colored waiters only forty are employed to serve on the Eu-

ropean plan, although more would be used if they could be secured.

The striking waiters have sought to get all the colored waiters in the International Hotel Waiters' Union and are making it publicly known that colored men will be admitted. A delegation from the union—Messrs. Eicher, Dumont and Washing—members of the executive committee, called at THE AGE office and denied a statement appearing in the *Journal* that the white waiters were opposed to affiliating with Negroes. They produced their constitution, which read that no discrimination should be made on account of race or religion. Investigation showed, however, that not a colored man belonged to the International Waiters' Union.

Papers Favor Return of Colored Waiters.

Many of the New York daily papers seem to favor the employment of Negroes in preference to foreign help in the local hotels and restaurants. Under the caption, "A Touch of Color," the *Sun* says:

"In not too distant days which youngsters glibly dub simpler than the time we live in, there were hotels that were proud of their squads of black servants and black servants who were proud of their service. Before the American plan inn had become a memory in Fifth avenue and Broadway the opening of the dining room was a sight worth watching. The head waiter, large and impressive, gloriously self-conscious of his importance and dignity, marshalled his subordinates with all the ease of a military commander, marched them in well drilled ranks the length of the great room and told them off to their stations like a general assigning the captains of his army. Perhaps there is an uncontaminated spot where that review and drill is still treasured; where the guests' hat is cared for by a specialist who scorns the use of checks, who never errs in restoring a man's head covering to him, and who himself pockets the fees his guardianship earns.

"The black man as a waiter has almost disappeared from those places that exploit their fashionableness. Atlantic City was long a stronghold of those dark and satisfactory boys who understood what was said to them in United States, and could make intelligible answer to the unlearned. But the phrase white help exclusively is found more and more frequently in the announcements from that city of hotels. The dining rooms are cleared of the darkies first; the bell boys change color next; in a short time no gleam of white in a smiling face of ebony cheers the visitor. Perhaps prejudice is responsible for the bleaching of the servitors. No improvement in manners or attention accompanies it. The white waiters and boys are not more respectful or willing than their predecessors. Their unfamiliarity with the only language spoken by an overwhelming majority of their patrons makes for misunderstandings. Their impassivity is largely a myth, and even when it is displayed in perfection it is not more conducive to good digestion than the easy grin and wholesome chuckle of the Negro.

"One drawback there is in this town to the employment of Negroes in eat-

ing places. New York is cursed with a population of professional southerners, most of whom never saw the South, who obtrude themselves whenever they find opportunity. These exhibit their familiarity with polite usages by blackguarding black men with a naïf of 'I know how to treat 'em; we had 500 on our plantation, suh, befo' the wah.' The blackguarding is done when it is obviously safe to indulge in it. We have seen Southern gentlemen who ached to maim these impostors, curious excrescences on urban life.

"Perhaps the astonishing strike that now perturbs the tavern keepers may bring back the Negroes to favor. If it does the public will lose nothing by the reappearance of a tribe that fashion has exiled but that deserved better treatment from a public long tended skilfully and satisfactorily."

COLORED WAITERS TO GIVE UP POSITIONS

Can Remain in New York but Do Not Think it

Profitable
ny. Age 6/15/12

RECEIVING BIG MONEY

During Strike Negroes Getting \$3 a Day —Going to Summer Resorts—George W. Holbert Writes.

There is very little likelihood that in the future colored waiters will be employed by the leading eating places of New York in large numbers. In fact, within the next week or ten days it is highly probable that there will not be a single colored man carrying a tray in any of the first class hotels or restaurants in Manhattan.

At present there are about one hundred Negro waiters working in the best hotels, chiefly at the Plaza, Breslin and Marseilles. Their exit is expected to take place within a few days as the striking whites are giving in and each day finds many returning to work. The hotel managers, while making some of the concessions asked, have flatly refused to recognize the International Hotel Waiters' Union.

The colored waiters at present employed could hold their jobs if they desired. They have not been notified that their services would not be needed much longer. To the contrary they have been told they could remain as long as they pleased if their work was satisfactory. At the Hotel Breslin the entire crew is composed of colored men and the management has informed them that there was no disposition to make a change unless they wanted to leave.

It is claimed by those familiar with conditions that the colored waiters working at the Plaza and other hotels

will soon give up their jobs because they can find more profitable situations during the summer at the various resorts throughout the country. Since the colored men were installed in the white eating places they have been paid at a rate of \$3 a day (working seven days) together with their board and lodging. When the white waiters struck they were only getting \$25 a month and board, and protested against the quality of food they were compelled to eat.

With the strike over, which will be a matter of a few days only, the colored waiters will be offered \$30 a month, which is at a rate of \$60 less than what they have been receiving during the strike. They do not think they would profit by working in New York at \$30 a month and tips, when they can go to a summer resort where business will be good and make \$500 during the season.

It was given out Wednesday at the headquarters of the Head and Side Waiters' Association in 53d street that the colored waiters do not contemplate affiliating with the International Hotel Waiters' Union.

Negro waiters throughout the country are showing more than ordinary concern in the proposed conference of colored waiters, although there is a dif-

ference of opinion as to what lines should be followed in organizing.

Wants Negroes to Affiliate With Whites

George W. Holbert, financial secretary of Local No. 634, Minneapolis, Minn., writes on the subject as follows: To the Editor of THE AGE:

In your paper of issue of recent date there appeared an article entitled "A Conference for Colored Waiters." The article touched upon things that are so vitally important to us as waiters, that I (being one of the craft) beg leave to offer a few suggestions.

I am heartily in favor of organization, but not along the lines as laid down in the article mentioned. If we are being dispensed with every day and everywhere, somebody is taking our places and it must of course be the white waiter. So, just as long as he stands ready to supplant us, all the organizing we can do among ourselves will avail us nothing.

Over fifty per cent. of the white waiters are unionized, and a great majority of that fifty per cent. are mem-

(Continued on page 8.)

bers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Association and Bartenders' International League of America. This is a very strong organization, embracing as it does all of the practical working force of any average hotel or cafe: namely, cooks, waiters, bartenders and waitresses. Now it seems to me that if we should amalgamate with these people, the most serious obstacle would be removed—that of their opposition as well as competition.

I have given this subject much thought in the past, and as long as ten years ago I was severely criticised by

Review of Negro

N.Y. 2/22/12-2/22/12

NEW KIND OF LABOR PROBLEM

Newport News, Va., Dec. 10.—Members of the race are accustomed to think of labor problems among Negroes as arising where there is a lack of opportunity for work, or where there is a threatened reduction of wages, or where, because of prejudice or other reasons, they are prevented from getting or holding positions. One also hears a great deal about Negroes being denied opportunities to work at skilled trades. As a matter of fact, the opportunities for Negroes to work at skilled trades in both the North and the South are increasing. In all parts of the South Negroes are being sought for to work at skilled trades. Labor unions are becoming more friendly to Negroes and are doing more than they have ever done to organize Negro workmen. Out of the over one hundred labor organizations, only about nine or ten, principally connected with the railroads, now hire Negroes.

The real labor problem for the Negro in the South is not getting opportunities to work, but making the most of the opportunities that he has for working. A striking example of this recently took place in the Newport News Shipbuilding Yard. There are employed in this ship yard, about 4,700 persons, almost half of whom are Negroes. There are twenty-nine different trades and occupations, in all of which except two, bell hangers and electricians, Negroes are working in greater or lesser numbers. The distribution of white and colored workmen in the various trades at this ship yard are as follows:

As blacksmiths, white 33, colored 84; as blacksmiths, white 46, colored 60; as bell hangers, white 63, colored 9; as boiler makers, white 143, colored 103; as sheet iron workers, white 69, colored 4; as brass machinists, white 101, colored 10; as copper smiths, white 36, colored 6; as drillers, white 20, colored 115; as electricians, white 76, colored 9; as fitters, white 373, colored 118; as hull repairers, white 91, colored 24; as joiners, white 150, colored 14; as lumber yard laborers, white 11, colored 11; as common laborers, white 12, colored 135; as engineers, white 196, colored 91; as outfitters, white 50, colored 11; as painters, white 94, colored 33; as pattern makers, white 42, colored 1; as plumbers, white 138, colored 15; as power house workers, white 12, colored 22; as riggers, white 103, colored 260; as riveters, white 150, colored 563; as ship carpenters, white 168, colored 160; as ship shed workers, white 61, colored 56; as steam engineers, white 174, colored 51; as teamsters, white 1, colored 25; as yard men, white 7, colored 9; as foundrymen, white 66, colored 86; as civil engineers, white 36, colored 24. Total employed, white 2522; colored 2188.

The weekly pay roll for the colored employees is \$25,000.

Many of the colored workmen, mostly boys, spent so much of their time in idleness when their services were needed

ed both by the ship yard managers and by their fellow-workers that for a time it appeared that foreigners would be brought in to take their places.

Their pay was increased, but this instead of making matters better, made them worse and increased idleness and irregularity. The management of the ship yard stated that there was no desire to reduce Negroes with other laborers except where they were unable to do the work. A conference of a committee of the colored workers with the General Manager it was decided to have Dr. H. B. Washington, of Tuskegee, making a tour to Newport News and speak to the colored workmen in order that the problem should be brought squarely before them. He came last July and forcefully impressed upon them the importance of doing their full duty. He insisted that they should stick to their jobs, do their work regularly, save their money, buy homes, and in every way improve themselves. Their mothers, wives, the ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and business men were called upon to use their influence to see that the irregularity of work ceased.

In city and in country wherever there are a large number of Negroes, they are confronted with the same sort of a problem. That is, the colored workmen at the Newport News ship yard. That is the problem of making the most of the opportunities for working. Nowhere in this country are the difficulties in securing work for colored persons as great as the opportunities for working. No Negro in the South has to be idle because there is no work he can get to do. On the contrary, jobs, especially in the trades are continually hunting him. If he loses his economic hold upon the South it will be because he has not made the most of his opportunities. Nevertheless there is everywhere, as at the Newport News, always the likelihood of the Negro being displaced by foreigners unless he becomes a reliable and dependable workman.

Although the problem of the shiftless, irresponsible Negro is general, it can be most effectively dealt with in a local way, just as was done here at Newport News. The responsible colored people here have set an example which should be followed by the better class of colored people in every community. Led by the ministers, teachers and parents, they should come together and take steps to see that the shiftless, irresponsible Negroes stick to their jobs. This class of Negroes is a menace to the entire race. It is from their ranks that the chain gangs are recruited. It is they who bring discredit upon us, and cause the whole race to be charged with being unreliable and irresponsible.

WILL THE SOUTH BECOME INDEPENDENT OF NEGRO LABOR.

Current Literature for May summarizes the tremendous progress the Southern States have made and are making since the Emancipation and certain conclusions as to Southern labor that are of the greatest interest to the readers

of The South, embodying a retrospect based upon facts and figures that admits of no controversy and a perspective that is always problematical and that seldom justifies the forecasts of those who make them. The best laid plans of men and mice oft gang aglee."

Mr. G. Grosvenor Dawe, managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, for example, glories in the fact that the South has 969,000 square miles of land and water; 300,000,000 acres of cultivable land, half of which has not felt the touch of the plow, with vast mineral wealth and incomparable climatic conditions "transforming the vital fluid of rain through the chemistry of plant life into gifts that make glad the heart of man." Nature has done her part to make the South a veritable "garden of the Lord." If "only man is vile" there, we ask, whose is the fault?

On the other hand, Mr. Philip R. Kellar, in *Uncle Remus' Home Magazine*, takes no stock in Dr. Washington's hopeful outlook, in the *North American Review*, of the Negro's future in the South as indicated in 1910, by his ownership of 900,000 farms. While Mr. Kellar shows that the South produces annually \$6,010,000,000 worth of agricultural, forest and mineral products, with \$21,500,000,000 invested in manufactures, he is of the opinion that "Negro labor is still a necessity in Southern fields, but it is not such a necessity as it was in the years following the close of the war; and the last ten or twenty years show that white men not only can work in the Southern fields, but that they do better work and get larger yields than under the old systems of slave and Negro-contract labor." But Negro farm owners, by the same token, are getting better results under newer systems of cultivation and Negro laborers are receiving a wage as independent workmen, with right to save of their earnings and buy land, that was not true of the slave conditions.

"The lazy man's country is where the lazy man is. The lazy man is disappearing rapidly from the South, and with him is going the idea that the South is a lazy land," says Mr. Kellar. Negroes who are disposed to be lazy, to work half time, to work half their land, and to spend most they make from year to year on their backs and stomachs, therefore, take warning from Mr. Kellar's view of the lazy man and lazy

country business. The white South is wide awake; the black South cannot afford to sleep on its opportunities.

The mines and factories of the South are full of workmen from Europe who save their money and buy land in small parcels. They are agriculturists by education and preference, and as soon as they make enough in mine and factory work to purchase and stock farms they abandon mine and factory work to others of their countrymen, of whom there is always an unfailing supply. The Southern Negroes should study the labor and saving ways of the foreigners among them and profit by it.

The South is no longer a lazy man's country. Its agricultural, forest and mineral lands will go finally to those who are not lazy men. The Age desires to impress these facts upon the minds of its Southern readers now, in the accepted times, when land is cheap, wages reasonable and right to save and buy is as much their privilege as of the whitest man.

Recent times have seen much discussion through the columns of our local papers, and the so-called servant problem. The impression conveyed was, that as a domestic the Negro servant was the sum total of all that is implied in the words unreliable, untrustworthy and incapable; that the

service rendered by him was so unsatisfactory that any change that would bring into service another class of servants from another race, would be welcomed. That the Negro servant has grown so haughty and overbearing in his manner toward his employers that an immediate and far-reaching change is imperative. Now while we do not wish to enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject, yet in the face of such a sweeping indictment of our people, we cannot refrain from saying a few words at this time, since we feel that there are so many angles from which this subject may be viewed. The Negro race, as well as any other race, has within its ranks certain members to whom faithfulness and fidelity to duty are total strangers. In them, there is little regard for love of honor as evinced in the proper discharge of duty. For this class of people, we offer no excuse or

commendation but rather condemnation in the most superlative form. There is another class of domestics however among us, and who by the way are in the large majority, whose services are all that could be asked for by any thoughtful and fair-minded person. It is this latter class of domestics to whose defense we come, when such a sweeping indictment of the entire domestic servant world is made. It is an undisputed fact that there are servants among us who have been in the employ of one family from five to twenty years or more. It

is no uncommon thing for these servants to be entrusted with the entire care of the premises of his employer during long periods of their absence from the city. Can it be said, in the light of the fact, that this latter class of servants is unreliable and untrustworthy? We fail to see in the light of reason how this can be said. Taken

all in all, the Negro domestic is the poorest paid of any of our servant class. Their hours on duty are also of unusual duration extending from seven or eight o'clock in the morning to eight, nine and sometimes on special occasions even to ten o'clock at night. For this service, we are reliably informed that their wages range from \$6 or \$7 per month to \$12 and \$14 at the most. Now in the age of enlightenment one can hardly expect to get first class, intelligent help at such prices and for such hours. Yet it is a fact, that resists successful dispute that in the large majority of instances, the services given by these domestics for the wages received by them and the hours required of them, are far from being of an inferior order. On the contrary, it is all that can be expected. We do not hesitate to express the belief that it would be difficult to find a similar class of any race that would give better services under existing circumstances than the Negro domestic.

In fact it is our conviction, after taking into consideration the natural disposition of our people to make the most of circumstances without undue complaint, that our domestics under the present state of affairs, make the most dependable servants to be found. Strikes

and lockouts so prevalent among the foreign servant class are wholly unknown to us. It is an individual matter with each of our domestics. Our domestics have no cause for alarm over the present agitation. Counselling them to adhere firmly to the right and to do their duty as they should, we feel that the time is not far distant when the Negroes will work as domestic with strict self-discipline, in the home and abroad.

WHITE SERVICE IN THE SOUTH

Below we publish a dispatch to the New York Times from Savannah, Ga.

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—Housekeepers in Savannah are trying to solve the perplexing servant question by importing white women from countries in Europe to take the place of the lazy and unsatisfactory negroes. Baron H. L. D. Hout, agent of investment companies of the Netherlands, Belgium and France, was recently in Savannah to arrange for the location of a colony from the Netherlands.

It is planned for the colonists to bring sufficient women with them to take the place of colored women. The negroes are unfit or unwilling to work in the farms, while their women are qualifed in the homes.

This dispatch is remarkable for two things.

First, for the amount of editing which the Times permits in irresponsible special correspondent to do. This correspondent refers to the Negro as being "lazy and unsatisfactory," "unfit or unwilling to work," etc. We question whether the Times would allow such adjectives to enter into its dispatches if the correspondent were referring to Germans, Jews or any other race except the Negro.

In the next place this dispatch shows that a few of the white people of Georgia are trying to make the same old worn-out bluff regarding Negro servants that they have been making ever since the war. It is perfectly well known that the white women of Georgia do not want to get rid of Negro servants. Some years ago the State of South Carolina made a serious effort to get white servants from Europe. Some six hundred men and women were landed at Charleston. They were received with a great blare of trumpets. Within two years

an investigation showed that every one of these white people had disappeared from South Carolina except six, and these six were said to be working for a colored planter. It will be many years before the Negro servant in the South will be displaced. He will remain as a servant because the white people in the South are not willing to pay a decent wage to white servants. White servants from Europe will not work for a dollar or two a week, and white servants will not work unless they have some decent place to live and receive decent treatment. The further fact remains that many white people in the South are trying to employ servants who are unable to pay them and who should do their own work.

We find a few white people throughout this country who have yet to learn that many Negro women find it more profitable and congenial to keep house for themselves than to work for some white family, and there are thousands of Negro farmers who have long since learned that it is more profitable to cultivate their own farms than to cultivate a farm for a white man. The sooner the white man in the South can realize that every Negro woman and Negro man was never meant to be a servant for some white person, the sooner will conditions adjust themselves to the benefit of both races.

THE NEGRO AS A SERVANT.

The New York Sun says the women of that city are having a hard time in getting trained house help and the Doctor suggests that the negro be given a trial.

The white people of the north have always forced the negro to the rear when it came to the question of employing them. The negro is not given the chance there he is in the south. This may seem funny to some but it is a fact. When you go to a hotel, all the bell boys, chambermaids, waiters, cooks, etc., are white. The cab drivers and taxi chauffeurs are white. The men who drive the public drays and wagons for business concerns are white. And not only this, a negro is refused employment in these places because he is a negro.

The south also has a servant problem on its hands. While it is true there are plenty of negroes to fill all the places, yet it is almost impossible to get help. The wages of cooks, maids, butlers and house boys have gone bounding upward, but there is no improvement in the service. There are good cooks and they get good pay, but those not trained think they are entitled to as much as those who are. This works a hardship on all and the trained cooks should get together to protect themselves.

The north has its servant problem, so has the south and so has the west

IMPORTANT STEPS ARE TAKEN TO SOLVE SERVANT PROBLEM

To solve what is called the servant problem in Atlanta many agencies will have to be active and all these agencies must work in unison. The women housekeepers, who are suffering from the lack of untrained servants, represent one element and the large army of untrained servants another.

The third element and one of timely organization, is the better and more intelligent contingent of the negro race, who see where the weakness lies, and who have taken steps to see what can be done to help the situation, commonly called "servant problem."

These steps have been taken in the school established last year by Richard Stinson, the Normal and Industrial Institute for young negroes, where they are taught practical industrial pursuits, and in the more recently established Home for Homeless Girls, the latter institution organized and to be directed by Rev. H. H. Proctor, of the Congregational church.

The Encouraging Feature.

The most encouraging and inspiring feature of both movements is that they originated with the colored people themselves; that they saw the necessity for them and that they were the first contributors to the fund which has had to be raised to make the institutions possible.

Now very properly a group of white citizens have shown, through commendation in the press, by their presence at meetings in behalf of the movements, and monetary gifts, their indorsement of both the school and the home.

As has been proven by the recent and timely crusade in Atlanta for better sanitation and health, the obligation for betterment does not cease in the home of the white citizens, but even more urgent is the need to train into better conditions the home of the colored citizen from which medium the domestic service of the community must be drawn.

Dangerous Conditions.

Inspection has proven that into the white family where are young and delicate children there have been coming each day servants living in conditions of squalor and poverty-breeding diseases infectious and fatal, therefore that something had to be done to bring about a change, here primarily.

This is being done in a general way through the civic movement for better health, but in the case of the girl servant, who is engaged by the family who cannot lodge her, who can not find a place to stay, where cleanliness and morality surround her, there has been no place to go. There has been no place where there have been facilities for bodily cleanliness; no place either in the room she could afford to rent, or in the home she is employed in. There is no public bath afforded either by charity or sanita-

tion, so conditions have been such that cleanliness has not been possible.

It is to meet this need that the home for working girls has been established by H. H. Proctor, at 185 Courtland street. The home is open for inspection and an earnest appeal is made for contributions toward its successful operation. Furniture, sheets, pillow cases, towels are needed, also work tables, and all the equipment for the model kitchen and model laundry.

The home can accommodate, to start with, twenty girls.

On the first floor is the office, general reception room, and the headquarters of the matron; next to this is a room where the inmates can assemble in the evening for study or recreation and where visiting friends, lecturers or readers from other places can find lodging for the night, there being no place in the city where out-of-town women can find lodging when coming to the city or passing through. Back of this room is a small sleeping apartment for the matron.

Well Ventilated Home.

On the second floor are two large sleeping rooms, bathroom and toilet and a small room, in case of the sickness of an inmate. Opening off the hallway is a large sleeping porch, on which as many as six single beds can be placed, it being estimated that to start with the home can accommodate as many as twenty inmates.

In the basement is a large bathroom with showers of hot and cold water; a model kitchen to be equipped as such; adjoining this is a room in which classes may be instructed in cooking, housekeeping and plain sewing and mending, and off this a model laundry. In the latter will be space where the washerwoman who is ignorant

of the meaning of the sanitary tub, etc., may come and see the process of clotheswashing being done in the most approved way.

Model Kitchen and Laundry.

The price of lodging with use of reading room, bath, towels, etc., will be \$1 per week.

The girls of the home will be under the direction of a matron, and the school will be under the protection of the Congregational church, through which the funds were raised to make which the funds were raised to make the working girls' home possible. The classes in cooking and domestic pursuits will be under trained teachers, and the home is one to which the housekeepers of the city should give their commendation.

The growth of Atlanta, with which has come the poorly-constructed apartment house, with no provision for servants' quarters; the exposure of conditions in the negro districts in disease and lack of sanitation, combine to make the question of where the servant can be housed one of the trying features of the servant problem. The home started for girls who work

is, therefore, a timely institution, and one which should grow into a large and well-supported one.

The values of the Normal and Industrial Institute on Griffin street, for the training of the boy and girl servant, has already been stressed in this department of the paper; and it stands ready to meet a long and loud call for trained domestic service.

MINERS' CONVENTION AVOIDS THE RACE QUESTION.

One of the important resolutions offered at the convention of United Mine Workers in this city, last week, was, in effect, that in the matter of employment no one should be discriminated against on account of creed, color or nationality. It will be observed that the resolution sought mainly to safeguard the Negro workmen, who doubtless have noted some little tendencies toward discrimination.

We are not familiar with the argument leading up to the introduction of the resolution, consequently we are not able to say how much of racial issue was injected. However, colored men, notably Paul Berryman, of Sparta, Ill., and Charles Armstrong, of Georgetown, Ill., had much to do in getting the resolution before the convention. The fact that the very fair appearing resolution was amended proved the caution of the leaders, who did not care to see the race question an asset of the organization. The amendment was as follows in effect: That no one should be discriminated against on account of previous activities. The colored men seem to take it that their case is covered, and yet it is not so in plain words.

The object, we think, was to avoid the color question altogether, the theory being that whatever rules governed one, governed all. The amendment, that no one should be discriminated against on account of previous activities, is not a substitute in kind for the one touching on the race question. But if everything is even and equal in the operation of the organization and the mines, it is a much better resolution, since it is effective in securing a very desirable something, whereas the purely race question resolution might open up things to the very condition hoped to be avoided.

More than likely some little race prejudice creeps in the miners' affairs, but as a whole the miners' association is nearest ideal for the Negroes. Perhaps it is best to delay as long as possible an out-and-out Negro question in the organization, at least as long as things continue as they are today.

Trades White Plumbers Organize

To Put Lone Colored Plumber Out of Business

Muskogee Star
3-9-12

There is a condition existing in this time Mr. Anderson employed all Muskogee that should cause the colored men, who he says knew as much about the business as any of the white plumbers but to keep his business going he was compelled to hire two white men at a salary of \$5 per day. He kept seven colored men working for him, but on two or three occasions the police patrol went out and hauled them to the police station, each of them being fined \$25.00 every time they were arrested for "violating the city plumbing ordinance." Anderson each time appeared to the county court and the cases were finally dropped.

It is, of course, the same old story of the colored man struggling for a livelihood against the prejudiced white man who delights in boasting of his superiority and oppressing his brother of the weaker race.

There are 9 or 10 plumbing companies in Muskogee, all of them white except one—the Odd Plumbing Company, T. H. Anderson, proprietor. Anderson is a colored man, but like the rest of the plumbers he is under a \$1500 surety bond, payable to sell to any plumber whose name \$25.00 taxes each year and the city did not appear on the list. Of course holds \$50.00 of his money as a deposit. He is paying for a chance which is being denied him. About two years ago the white plumbers formed an association for the avowed purpose of forcing Anderson out of business and strange (?) as it may seem succeeded in getting a city ordinance passed to aid them in their design.

The ordinance provides that all plumbers in the city of Muskogee must take examination and "pass" before they will be permitted to do any work in Muskogee. This board of examiners of course was composed of white plumbers all of whom were members of the plumbers association. Anderson appeared before the board, but it is needless to say that he failed to pass, notwithstanding the fact that the city inspector of gas and sewerage had put his O. K. on all of his previous work. At

himself and family. But about two weeks ago Anderson says he went to the Atlas Supply house to buy supplies but was told that a new list of names of white plumbers had been submitted to them and they had been warned that if they sold to other plumber than whose name appeared on the list the white plumbers would withdraw trade from them. So Anderson cannot now buy his supplies from either of the Muskogee supply houses. What he gets he must order from Kansas City or some other place.

Editors Note:—

This is certainly a deplorable state of affairs to exist in great Muskogee, but we do not believe the better element of white people of this city will approve of this unfair method of competition and we venture to predict that when the real plans or scheme of this unwholly misrepresentative set of our citizens is generally known the tide will turn in favor of Mr. Anderson, who is law-abiding industrious citizen of Muskogee, a tax payer and as such is entitled to the full protection of our laws and an equal opportunity with any other man to ply his trade of industry. We regret very much to publish this article because we do not believe it will do the city any especial good. However, it is our duty as well as our desire to apprise the public of true conditions whether it is good or bad.

"BONK"
Saul Johnson 3-2-12
STRIKE AGAINST NEGROES PREVENTED BY A BLACK MAN'S FAITHFULNESS.

Welborn Victor Jenkins in Southern Life Magazine.

Alonzo Bryant, president of the K. C. Western R. R., was perturbed. He had an "elephant on his hands"—an impending strike; and like the young lady who drew "Jumbo" at the circus raffle, he found his elephant a "cumbersome proposition." He was just about to conclude a conference with his superintendent and board of directors when the office boy ushered in three big, red-headed men whose powerful frames bespoke their identity with the "sons of toil," while their skins carried some of the earlier signs of smoothness peculiar to men who have exchanged hammers, shovels and sunlight for desks, stenographers and green eye-shades.

The leader presented a card inscribed running at a dead loss. Two regular Patrick O'Flannagan, Vice-President of American Locomotive Firemen; and the last thirty days. Notwithstanding in his "good mornin', gentlemen," that, I will raise you a dollar extra there still lingered much of the queer accent of Ireland's peaty bogs, had to draw on my personal account. "What is your business, please," said Bryant, blandly—"Have seats." They had seats.

O'Flannagan found his tongue with slight embarrassment. "We have the honor," he said, "to represent the Brotherhood of American Locomotive Firemen, and it has, therefore, devolved upon us to inform the officials of the K. C. Western of the only conditions upon which we shall consent to work. If these concessions are made, very well; if not, we shall immediately order a strike and walk-out will tie up your line completely."

"I see," said Bryant, in a tone that was almost sarcastic, "and what might those conditions be, Mr. O'Flannagan?"

"Just this," said O'Flannagan, with a sublime cock-sureness that took everything for granted—"We want three cents more the hour; we want the engines furnished with ice water; with the Mobile Northern. On the evening of the 24th, a telegram came from our family physician, stating that my mother was dying and asked me to come at once. The superintendent of the Mobile Northern was kind enough to place his fastest engine at my disposal, giving me a clear track to Pell City, at which point my road crosses on the way to St. Louis."

"So you want the 'niggers' fired, is that it, Mr. O'Flannagan?" said Bryant, including the whole situation in one word.

"Well, not exactly that, Mr. Bryant, but materially that," explained O'Flannagan.

"I see," said Bryant, as if some great light had just dawned upon him.

For several seconds—perhaps a full minute—Bryant sat silently studying the (or seeming to, at least) O'Flannagan and the other two men whose part (so it appeared), was merely to look on. This was a very important habit of Bryant's and very disconcerting to "officials" who had come with ultimatums.

"Where is your home, Mr. O'Flannagan?" asked Bryant, circuitously. "Cincinnati," epitomized O'Flannagan.

Then Bryant relapsed into another studying act.

"Gentlemen," he said, finally, "in request of your In behalf of your constituents resolves itself into two propositions; that I should raise your wages, and that I should discharge my colored firemen. As to the first, I am perfectly willing, providing the earnings of the road can stand for it, which is doubtful indeed. The second is not here and can tell you to wit the present financial status of the company. Every passenger train is

of the 'steam blower' flew off just as it was pulling the throttle to get away from Bulahville. The engine emptied her boiler through the broken pipe like an erupting volcano. The pungent smell of ashes and steam filled my car in a jiffy, and in five minutes the engine was dead from an humble, patient and uncomplaining people. But here is one who will not forget it soon, gentlemen—telegraph station seven miles away! no, not by a d— sight.

"I was wild with despair. No man can know just how I felt unless he has passed through a similar ordeal. I have been known to formulate schemes in the direst contingencies, but out there in that darkness, my wits forsook me. The second section of 'SS' was three hours late, making them four hours behind us. We were due to overtake two trains but could not overtake them standing there by the water tank. I seemed to hear my mother calling, 'Son! Son!' And to think that she was dying far out there in the loneliness, 140 miles away from her child.

"I rushed up to the engine. I begged Bill to try to revive her; but he gave a significant shake of his head as he punched his torch under the fire box to show me the nature of the break-down. Then 'Bonk' spoke—'Bonk' Ellison, the fireman, almost blistered with the escaping steam from the blow-out: 'Cap'n, ah think ah kin get yo' way fr'm heah. Ah got a mother. Ah know 'ow yo' feel.' 'Man alive!' I exclaimed—'What do you mean by 'getting away'?"

"Ole Forty-leben (freight engine 4011), 's over at Huntington, and de steam in 'er ain't hardly gone. She ain't been mo' an two hours run in." "Taking my hesitation for permission he turned and disappeared into the night. We listened to his flying footsteps until they died away into silence.

"'Bonk's a fool,' said Bill. 'He'll drop dead before he's half way to Huntington. Who ever heard of a railroad man running seven miles! Then, there's Dog River trestle.' "One hour and thirty minutes later we heard the distant shriek of a freight engine—4011. It was 'Bonk' coming back!

"Local freight 56 turned back from Huntington every morning; the crew laid over there every night. When Engineer McFall came down next day he found his engine gone and a dead passenger engine in its place. He hurried to the office to report. There he discovered the trouble.

"'Bonk,' so I learned afterward, ran those seven miles to Huntington, crawling across Dog River trestle upon his all-fours and climbed up in '4011' one hour after he left us. Get boys who are employed at good wages by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Dr. Washington spoke very plainly on the subject of colored men and boys attending more strictly to their work. There is a distinct need, of having the 2,250 colored men and boys co-operate with the general manager, Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, and other officers of the great shipbuilding plant who have clearly shown, even under the most trying conditions, their desire to give the colored workers a square deal.

The question to be settled has not been one of hours and wages but one of getting colored men and boys to work regularly. It has been customary for many of the colored employees to spend much of their time in idleness when their services were needed not only by the shipyard management but by their fellow-workers. For a time the impression that idleness was almost certain. An increase in pay of colored workers seemed to make matters worse instead of better. Idleness and irregularity were increased.

Finally a group of colored men from Newport News, headed by Walter K. Jones, who has the respect and confidence of white and colored people alike, brought the matter before Major R. R. Moton, of the post office, and to the shipyard, bringing the problem fairly and squarely before the colored workers in the shipyard and those who can bring unusual influence to bear upon them—mothers, wives, ministers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and business men.

Dr. Washington outlined the condition of working men in Southern Europe. He told the story of his trip through Europe and his experience with men and women who were poorly fed, poorly housed, poorly clothed, and poorly paid for their laborious service. He showed by actual facts that the Negroes of America who do not have to seek work and who with effort can improve their economic condition. The Newport News shipyard pays weekly to colored workers twenty-five thousand dollars. This fact shows the important economic reason for Dr. Washington encouraging the colored workers to stick to their jobs and, instead of idleness and idleness, spending their good wages, build better homes, and go to school.

An important point was made by Dr. Washington who, from his own experience, showed the necessity of an uplift struggle, not only for the white and black, but for the colored people themselves. He urged the colored people to stick to their jobs and more pay, to be paid for, to keep their word, to be a good and conscientious worker.

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RAILROAD MEN PROGRESSING

Amalgamated Railroad Employees' Association is Improving Condition of Railroad Men—Organization National in Scope.

Age 8-15-12

What promises to be the strongest factor for good among the colored railroad employees of this country is the Amalgamated Railroad Employees' Association which is working on a comprehensive and practical plan to better conditions among Negro railroad men. President T. Ulysses Reed and other leading spirits in the association make it their business to explain to all with whom they converse on the subject that the Amalgamated Railroad Employees' Association was not formed to be a labor union, but a benevolent institution to take care of its members in business, establish headquarters throughout the United States where its members can enjoy the comforts of home and club life at a nominal cost, and to establish schools of instruction so that the members may perfect themselves in the various branches of railroad service.

The objects of the association as set forth in the constitution are:

The objects of this Association are to advocate the principles of morality, to promote social relations between its members and provide them with momentary aid in case of sickness and death. Its first object is to assist its members in securing employment and to spread this friendship throughout the globe. This Association in order inspire confidence and trust from the public, and to strengthen its hold upon the loyalty and trust of its members and to engender that pride so necessary to the advancement of organizations of this kind has been incorporated under the laws of this City and State of New York, and shall issue certificates of membership to its members.

The organization has commodious and up-to-date headquarters at 447 Lenox avenue, where members are given every accommodation. A restaurant is conducted on a first-class basis, and sleeping apartments, with all conveniences are also provided. It is the plan of the association to buy a home in the near future.

The officers of the Amalgamated Railroad Employees' Association are: Ulysses Reed, president; Charles W. Gardner, first vice-president; A. Farley, second vice-president; S. A. Jordan, treasurer; W. S. Coles, financial secretary; Edward Jones, recording

secretary; W. S. Baker, corresponding secretary; John Ellen, sergeant-at-arms.

The members are: Robert Abernathy, W. W. Abernathy, Edward Abrams, A. E. Aikens, Decatur C. Alexander, Jas. T. Alexander, J. Armstrong, Wm. H. Austin, J. S. Baillon, John Baker, W. S. Baker, Williams Banks, J. W. Beckett, Henry Bell, Ivan C. Bernard, H. E. Blas, Charles Black, Frederick Branch, Reuben Brice, R. W. Brooks, O. G. Brown, Daniel Bunting, Chas. Bynoe, Jeremiah M. Certain, Everette Chapelle, W. S. Coles, L. E. Craig, Elmer L. Davis, Henry Davis, J. P. Davis, Reginald Deatur, Harry Dotson, J. D. Douglas, James Fozier, John Ellen, A. Farley, James A. Farrar, W. E. Fields, Roland Flint, J. Flynn, Geo. L. Ford, Wm. S. Francis, C. W. Gardner, Louis W. George, E. Gibbs, Everette Gibbs, Charles A. Gillin, T. Glover, Jas. R. Goodwin, O. Gray, B. M. Green, Jos. G. Green, Julius Green, Ernest Griggs, Sol. Hadrick, Andrew Haines, C. Hall, Harvey Hall, Henry Hall, T. R. Hardy, E. Edward Harris, Isaac T. Harris, Geo. H. Biddle Hawkins, F. Haywood, J. Hendy, M. H. Hendricks, Oscar D. Hicks, Willis N. Higgins, John R. Hill, Ed. C. Holden, Sol. Howell, A. S. Hughes, J. A. Hughes, Dallas Hughes, J. E. Jarvis, Andrew Jeffers, Gabrielle Jennings, John Jerry, Eugene Johnson, Henry B. Johnson, Rev. Wesley Johnson, E. H. Jones, Floyd Jones, J. L. Jones, William Jones, W. A. Jones, W. R. Jones, Hilton Avery Josephs, S. A. Jordan, Wm. Jordan, J. F. Keith, Jos. King, Walter Kirkpatrick, J. R. Lefane, Wm. Langston, J. E. Leaphart, Wm. S. Lee, W. R. Lee, Wm. Lewis, Wm. S. Lewis, Geo. Lightbourn, W. B. Lockett, G. Lopar, James Macdonald, Chas. M. MacDowell, Geo. C. Mack, Robert McKenzie, R. Mills, Floyd Mitchell, Walter Moon, James A. Moore, Jos. W. Morris, Thos. Morris, Jas. A. Moss, D. F. Murdock, Richard Newsome, Chas. A. Parker, W. S. Peace, Leighton Perkins, D. A. Peterson, Richard Pettis, Sam'l Pinder, Nelson Piza, Chas. H. Pinckney, Henry Poindexter, Percy Poindexter, J. Quinn, Julius Rainfort, Ernest C. Reed, T. U. Reed, C. S. Redman, A. Rheming, Harry Robinson, Ellsworth Ruffin, Wm. H. Russell, John Sampson, John Samuel, E. J. Shelton, Geo. Sidnor, W. E. Smith, J. A. Smith, James A. Smith, R. M. Smith, T. Frederick Small, Grant Small, Geo. S. Stateman, Marcus A. Storey, Chas. P. Stinson, John Sturges, T. R. Terrell, Harold C. Thibon, J. W. Thomas, Wm. R. Thomas, Geo. A. Thompson, Walter G. Tidrington, R. A. Titley, John V. Toney, Lawrence Toppin, W. J. Trotter, John Tuckett, Marshall Turner, G. R. Turner, F. A. Washington, O. H. Waters, J. A. Watson, Walter West, Louis C. Whitfield, H. Mortime Whyte, Edw. Williams, Gilbert Williams, Joseph Williams, Barron D. Wilkins, Leroy Wilkins, Clarence Wood, Alonzo M. Wooten, Furr Fornley, Gib Young.

The white waiters of New York have discovered that the colored brother is useful to them at some time. They asked the colored waiters to stand by them in their strike in New York. If they had loved them all along instead of in the eleventh hour, they perhaps would have won their support. Moral: Do a little loving all along.

Principal at Newport News

Newport News, Va., August 1.—With rare tact and force Dr. Booker T. Washington, who is a master in handling men and solving difficult problems, recently spoke to a large group of colored men and

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1912

OF THE TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND

Trades CALLS CLEVELAND, OHIO 'THE NEGRO'S PARADISE'

Prof. Frank U. Quillin Writes
Interesting Article on
Ohio City

ENJOY MANY PRIVILEGES

Negroes Have Almost Complete Economic
Equality with Whites—Two Races are
on Friendly Terms.

"The Negro in Cleveland, Ohio," was discussed in a recent number of the New York Independent by Frank U. Quillin, principal of the Central High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., who some months ago wrote an article in which he told of the race prejudice rampant in Cincinnati. In telling of the treatment of Negroes in Cleveland the writer paints a brighter and more optimistic picture than when describing conditions in Cincinnati, and refers to Cleveland as "The Negro's Paradise."

Prof. Quillin writes:
In the City of Cleveland, the largest city in Ohio, according to the census of 1900, the Negro has almost complete economic equality with the white man. By this I mean that he is permitted to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, working in that calling for which he is equipt and for which he has a liking, just the same as is permitted to the white man. In the other cities of the state the same privilege is not granted him so fully, for various reasons. Not the least of these reasons is that the white people cannot bring themselves to think that the Negro can do anything else than carry their suit-case or serve them at table. To some of these people the following facts will be startling.

A colored man by the name of George D. Jones has recently invented a trolley wheel that is said to be one of the best on the market. He has patented it, interested a few of his colored friends in it, and is now engaged in its manufacture on a considerable scale. Several white capitalists have tried to purchase an interest in the business and conduct it on a larger scale, but they have not been successful. He has faith in himself to carry on what he has so well begun.

Cites Evidences of Progress.

A colored man is the manager of a large manufactory, employing about one hundred white men and one hundred black men. The Leonard Sofa Bed Company is a good-sized factory, owned exclusively by colored people, and colored people only are employed

by it. The superintendent of construction of the immense Hippodrome Building, Hollenden, a colored man himself, and in which the National Educational Association held its meetings in 1908, late Senator Marcus Hanna in the City of Cleveland, employs fifteen colored men in his shop, each one of whom owns his own home and besides has a comfortable bank account.

The Negro in this City of Cleveland is given the opportunity of making his living as he sees fit; he improves the colored men with high political offices, does not complain because the white man does not take him to his bosom and treat him as his boon companion. There is no social equality between the something that has not been done else-where in the North, to my knowledge, is no bitterness over it. Both races seem too wise to let that enter into the relations between them. They are two distinct races. Each race seems to say to the other: Here we are, and these were sent at the same time, thrown together upon this one spot of Mother Earth. Let us make the best of it. We all must fight the battle of life; we must work in order to live.

So you have as much right to live as we. So you work at what your hands find to do and we will do the same. You enjoy the fruits of your labors as you see fit, we will do the same. Besides those engaged in manufacturing pursuits and political work, we have many in the professions, and many of these doing well. There are several lawyers, one of whom is an author of considerable note, having written several novels and some serious works. He has a large practice, and it is not confined by any means to his own race. He is honored and esteemed by many of the leading white men of the city.

There are some colored physicians. Their practice is confined almost exclusively to the colored population. There are also some dentists. There are several colored teachers, and these they have found it profitable to teach, not in colored schools, for there has not been a colored school in Cleveland since it was founded. (This statement can be made of no other city in Ohio.) These colored teachers are engaged in instructing white and colored children alike in the regular public schools. One colored girl, a graduate of Smith College, teaches Latin and algebra in the Central High School, and is very satisfactory in her work. Eleven other colored girls, graduates mostly of Western Reserve University, located in Cleveland, teach in the grades. The superintendent of schools and others informed me that their work was wholly satisfactory, and that there had been scarcely a complaint from a white parent against his child being taught by a colored person. The head librarian of Western Reserve University is a colored man. He has held the position fourteen years.

Negroes Admitted to Trades Unions.
The colored men are admitted to trades unions on the same equality as the white men, receive the same wages and work on the same jobs with the white men without any friction. As many white men and many colored men told the writer, the Negro is given a clear field in which to work out his own welfare, and, if he "makes good," he is respected for it by the white people. The colored men feel that they are fairly treated and have no complaint to make. Feeling also that it is "up to them to make good," they are steadied in life and get down to business more than they otherwise would. To illustrate how this feeling permeates the average man of the race in the City of Cleveland, consider the following facts:

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Following facts: The proprietor of a barber shop in the leading hotel, Hollenden, a colored man himself, and the leading colored benchman of the late Senator Marcus Hanna in the City of Cleveland, employs fifteen colored men in his shop, each one of whom owns his own home and besides has a comfortable bank account.

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Ideal Conditions Between Whites and Colored.

And, working out this declaration of interdependence and independence, the people of Cleveland have come near ideal condition of affairs between the white and colored races. In making their living from the same piece of ground, they have found it profitable to combine, following natural law. The two races, in enjoying the fruits of their labors, have seen fit to enjoy them separately, following natural law. And some other natural law must have been working on these strange people when I was in their midst investigating conditions. They could not bring themselves to realize that there was any "Negro problem" or anything of the kind. Everything was taken as a matter of course, but when I made specific inquiries as to how they enjoyed the fruits of their labors, or, in other words, to what extent the two races mixed socially, I found out the following things:

The Negroes live by themselves in Central Avenue, Cedar Avenue, and Doan Street. According to the census of 1900, there were 6,000 of them. The two races prefer to live by themselves in their home life. As the Negro population increases and new land is needed to accommodate it, adjacent property is always ready for sale at a cheap price.

Men of the two races may meet as friends on the streets or in business, but it is never carried to the home life. The white man will not think of such a thing as introducing a colored person to his wife and have them meet on the same social plane. This is the best of the race.

There is a club of leading colored men in the city, who have met for years. In this club there is an author of large gifts, but who happens to have almost an imperceptible amount of colored blood in his veins. Some time ago it was proposed that the club have a banquet, to which they would invite their wives. The idea was en-

tered into with enthusiasm, until one of the members happened to think that it would be necessary to have the wife of the colored member present. The whole thing was then quietly dropped, the members of the club taking the following view of the matter, as expressed by one of them: "Although I am a Southerner, I am broadminded enough to admire Mr. A. for his work. I like to talk with him and to shake his hand, but for my wife to meet his wife in social equality is a very different thing. She would not agree to it, and I could not blame her."

A few years back some of the young Negroes tried to attend the public dance along with the whites, but it was made so uncomfortable for them that they do not attempt it any more.

Colored People Are Independent.

Ordinarily, the colored people of Cleveland are very thoughtful about intruding themselves upon the white people in any way that would be disagreeable for either race. This is shown in their attitude toward frequenting the white man's eating place or restaurant. When I asked many of the white people about this, the usual reply was, "Well, since I come to think about it, I never see a colored man in any restaurant where I eat. I suppose they would feed him if he should come in, but as he knows that there is generally some feeling about that question, I suppose he has the good sense to stay away or patronize his own restaurant." And that he does for his own self-respect.

Each race shows regard for the rights and desires of the other, and the result is a most happy one for all concerned, and Cleveland stands out today in a class by itself so far as the cities of Ohio are concerned, and possibly there are few like it in this regard throughout the country.

The question now naturally comes up, Why is Cleveland's attitude toward the Negro as it is? The following facts will help to answer this question: According to the census of 1900, her population of 381,768 was made up of 124,631 foreign-born people, 163,570 native whites of foreign parents, and 87,740 native whites of native parents. The last mentioned class was composed of those born of American parents, most of whom came from Connecticut and the New England States, where little prejudice was felt against the Negro. The other two classes came from countries not so recently afflicted with the curse of African slavery and hence felt less antipathy toward its victims. The only other thing that I might mention is that this city has been unusually wise in solving a most distressful question and gives to the colored man full economic equality and lets social status rest upon natural law and ordinary good sense.

Opportunities For Skilled
Negro Labor

The question is sometimes asked by friends of the school whether it is always possible to find work for graduates of this institution. As a matter of fact, the demands upon the school for students who

have training either in the trades or in some other branch of work is much greater than the school can possibly supply.

A few weeks ago Mr. S. S. Knight, vice president and General Manager of the Pullman-Gallagher Iron and Steel Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, visited this institution. Our purpose which he had in coming here was to find out whether it was possible to obtain from this school any considerable number of young men with sufficient training to take positions in the manufacturing plant of the company, which he represents. After returning to his home in St. Louis, Mr. Knight wrote a letter to Principal Washington, from which some excerpts are here given. Mr. Knight wrote:

Your company is the largest institution of its kind in the world. We manufacture open hearth steel castings exclusively and employ approximately from 2,500 to 3,000 men when the plant is running to capacity. Business has been such with us in the last four years that we have not been able to train to capacity and, consequently, have not had this number of men employed. However, in the latter part of 1910 we ran almost up to this number.

Our business is growing rapidly and we are in need of good, sober, industrious, young Negro men who are anxious to advance. We can place them in some of the departments shown at a wage of from \$1.75 per day upward. In the Furnace and Crane Departments we work twelve hours per day. In the Moulding Department ten; and on some machines only eight. The average rate of wages would be about as follows: In the Crane Department from 27 1/2 cents to 27 1/2 cents per hour; in the Moulding Department the work is nearly piece work and some of our Negro apprentices make as high as \$4.00 per day on piece work. We would be willing to start men in this department at \$1.75 a day and advance them just as rapidly as they could go. In the Moulding Department men working on machines running with pneumatic hammers will make from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day. We could start men in this department at \$1.75 per day and advance them just as they could go. In our Melting Department we do not employ as many men, but we will have occasion to employ some in the near future. The only department today of our plant where Negroes are not employed is in the Machine Shop as machinists, which work at present pays from 30 cents to 42 1/2 cents per hour, and in the Pattern Department where the patternmakers are receiving from 30 cents to 48 cents per hour. These departments we would like in

the opportunity to throw open to Negroes what Mr. Scott, your secretary, told the writer that this will be possible. In other words, what we wish to draw attention particularly is the fact that there is no prejudice against a Negro man working anywhere in our plant when he can demonstrate his ability to do the work.

"In our Moulding Department, among our skilled machinists, we are employing 230 colored men and 88 white men; in our Chipping Department, which is semi-skilled work, we are employing 126 Negroes and 169 white men; in our Melting Department, which is skilled work, we are employing 39 colored men and 41 white men; of our crane runners, 56 are Negroes and 17 white men."

In concluding his report, Mr. Knight said that as the school would probably desire to investigate the statements he had made, he took sending out any students to accept the positions that his company had to offer. He said his company would be willing to pay the expenses of a representative of the school who would come to St. Louis, examine the conditions, and report in regard to opportunities for graduates of this school to obtain employment. In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. H. T. Thomas, head of the Mechanical Engineering Division, went to St. Louis to make the desired investigation.

Mr. Thomas reported that the St. Louis school was very interested in the conditions at the Scott-McCormick Works and that he had secured for the school a number of colored men and women who were working at good wages and were very satisfied with their work.

Mr. Thomas also reported that he had met with Mr. H. T. Thomas, head of the Mechanical Engineering Division, who had been to St. Louis to make the desired investigation. Mr. Thomas reported that the St. Louis school was very interested in the conditions at the Scott-McCormick Works and that he had secured for the school a number of colored men and women who were working at good wages and were very satisfied with their work.

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may be the working white and colored men of the city. There are two large schools in the work and each has a training and employment center. The first school, the Hampton Institute, is a school for the training of colored men and women. The second school, the Tuskegee Institute, is a school for the training of colored men and women.

Most of the colored men have been trained from two to ten years and are now working in the plant. The Hampton Institute is a school for the training of colored men and women. The Tuskegee Institute is a school for the training of colored men and women.

As an example of his desire to encourage colored men of the right kind to get into the works, to the respondent place as an operator of one of the latest traveling cranes some months ago, at a salary of \$90.00 per month. This is a place requiring close attention, good judgment, and the highest order of intelligence. Failing to find as much of this kind of labor as he desires in St. Louis, Mr. Knight hopes we can send him some of our young men graduates of Tuskegee or some we know to be good men. The company has introduced heavy motor trucks for hauling freight and material and these are handled by colored men; one of whom gives instruction in motor truck management.

Mr. Thomas concluded his report with the statement that he considered the Scott-McCormick Works as offering one of the best opportunities for colored workmen to be found anywhere and expressed the hope that the school might be able to assist them in getting the kind of men they deserve.

THE CALL TO DOMESTIC SERVICE.

The problem of the national federation of women's clubs, soon after its formation, should take up for discussion and make a feature of its interest, is the work of domestic service as it affects our women. There are so many sides to the domestic service problem that it is necessary to indicate the special phase when discussing it. The first phase is, of course, the work of the wife in the home, and the work of the daughters as helpmates of the mother and as a preparation against the time when they as wives will have homes of their own. This is the highest call to domestic service. It is the foundation of the American state. It is susceptible of infinite discussion. Every woman has ideas of home education for domestic service and what should be the character and scope of it.

But the best people are coming to the sensible conclusion that the daughter, however wealthy, should have her education rounded out by a course in domestic science school like that of Pratt Institute, the City College, and such as is included in the courses of the Hampton, Tuskegee and other institutions. The Women's Federation could do good service by emphasizing this phase of domestic science education, as the home life of the Negro, which depends so much upon the wife and mother, is of vital moment.

But the phase of domestic service as an occupation, as a livelihood, is also of great moment, as so many of our women, both young and old, have to take to it as a matter of necessity, if not of choice. To all such the best domestic science education as of the greatest benefit and assures the best positions and wages. There are many indications that Negro women are not being attracted to domestic service as an occupation as women and service girls for the reason for the conditions and the wages paid. The Women's Federation, which since its formation has been working to improve the conditions of the colored woman, who has been a victim of the conditions of domestic service, is now working to improve the conditions of the colored woman, who has been a victim of the conditions of domestic service.

What are the causes for this condition? As we pointed out in The Age recently, it is said on good authority that there is a demand now in New York for 10,000 good servants, caused by white girls and women turning to factory, stenographic and shop clerk work. It is a good opening for our women who have to work for a living for themselves or to help their husbands, who cannot always make enough wages to run the house. A discussion of the question, "Are Our Women Ceasing Measurably to Help Out as Bread-

winners?" would be of general interest. What do the women readers of The Age think about it? We will be pleased to publish the views of any of them.

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MAYOR BLANKENBURG TO AID NEGRO CITIZENS

Interested in Movement to Improve Industrial Conditions

PRESENT EVILS SET FORTH

Delegation Waits on Mayor—Colored and White Ministers of Quaker City Interested in Movement.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Mayor Blankenburg has become deeply interested in the movement to bring about better industrial conditions among the Negroes of Philadelphia, and last Friday when a delegation of colored and white citizens waited on the city's chief executive he stated that he would give the visitors every aid in their efforts to improve conditions. One of the speakers was James Samuel Stenness, who told of the many avenues of employment being closed against the Negro in Philadelphia.

In a petition which the delegation presented to Mayor Blankenburg it was set forth that the ultimate object in view was to make it possible for Negroes to obtain employment among lines other than those of beggarly paid menials, to which they are now almost wholly restricted throughout the North.

The petition further set forth that growing discrimination against Negroes is a most portentous phase of the entire race situation in this country. In effect, the petition asked for summary justice being enforced for offenses committed by "a vicious element" in the Negro race, but fair dealing toward the better and law-abiding Negro citizens.

In the petition was the following declaration:

We affirm that the cumulative effects of such high-handed antagonism to social order have been unbounded in augmenting popular feeling against the entire colored race, with the concomitant hardships of lynching, mob violence, segregation and exclusion from the broader fields of labor. The church is the medium through which this league is acting, and it is our purpose ultimately to enlist every colored minister and every colored

congregation in every community in this movement for civic decency and political honesty.

Mayor Blankenburg, in response to the petition, said that the objects of the league were most laudable and that he would be glad to give his aid toward their consummation. Certain conspicuous crimes among Negroes, and particularly in the line of speak-easies, he said, were being suppressed.

The delegation promised to keep the Mayor informed of the league's work.

Among the prime movers in the delegation for improving the condition of Negroes in this city were said to be the following white and colored pastors of churches of various denominations:

White members—The Revs. Dr. Edwin Heyl Delk, Dr. Frank P. Parkin, Dr. A. J. Rowland, Dr. Alpha G. Kynett, D. F. Lockerbie, E. F. Randolph.

Negro members—The Revs. Dr. John W. Lee, Dr. P. A. Wallace, Dr. James H. Scott, Dr. C. Albert Tindley, J. Luther Martin, James Samuel Stenness, Dr. W. G. Parkes, Dr. G. W. Gaines, G. Edward Dickerson, Dr. Henry L. Phillips, Father A. C. V. Cartier, the Rev. John R. Logan, Dr. William A. Credit, Dr. Reuben H. Armstrong, Dr. E. W. Moore, A. R. Jackson, Dr. R. William Fickland.

ATTENDANTS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the annual election of officers of the Lackawanna Railroad Attendants, the following were chosen for the ensuing year: Horace Davis, president; J. W. Hudspeth, vice-president; Altmore N. Davis, secretary; Robert Blythe, treasurer; John York, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The first annual dinner of the Lackawanna Attendants was held Saturday evening, June 1, at the residence of President Horace Davis. An appetizing menu was served, consisting of queen olives, radishes, grape fruit cocktail, little neck clams, baked blue fish, beef en casserole, French peas, Pomme de Terre, claret cup, mixed salad, Gorgonzola cheese, toasted crackers, ice glaces, cafe cognac, Blue Seal, Delback Brut, White Rock and liquors.

At the dinner speeches were made by President Smith on "Will the Negro Survive?", Robert Blythe on "The Education of the Black Man Through Educational Means," John W. Hudspeth on "In Unity Lies the Strength of Our Race" and James A. Moore, foreman of the Hudson Tube, on "Attendants, With Sagacity and Faith the Negroes Will Conquer." Music was furnished by New York talent furnished by Capt. Edward Moran.

A vote of thanks was tendered Philip McCord, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and A. N. Davis for the successful manner in which the affair was handled.

NEGRO LABOR

For some years past many farms in the South have remained uncultivated for lack of labor, its effect upon the prosperity of even in communities where colored people were thickly settled it has been almost impossible to secure farm workers, and people are at work on the solution of this problem. Ever on the Eastern Shore many of the largest potato planters have brought foreigners to their farms, and are no longer dependent upon uncertain Negro labor.

As for the domestic service, cooks, nurses and maids, the experience of Norfolk is reported all through the South. That service has passed the point of reliability and efficiency, save in exceptional cases, and even the urgent work of Booker Washington and of other men of superior intellect in his race, does not seem to have improved the situation much in the past few years.

"If any practical scheme of emigration of European white labor to the South is carried out—and it will come inevitably some day—the Negro will be awakened from his dream. If the housewives of the South decide to employ white help, the Negro's days are numbered. If he can not do the work that is required of him in the community in which he lives, he will have to move out, for his place will be taken by those who can and will. The situation thus presented indicates very clearly the soundness of the doctrine which Booker Washington is teaching to his race."

We print the above taken from the columns of the Ledger-Dispatch because it treats of a matter of no less vital interest to us a race that it is to this dear old

Southland of ours in which we have made our home.

That there is a dearth of reliable labor no one can deny. No one feels the effects of this condition more keenly than does the farmer; and whatever the farmer may suffer in the way of insufficient help, or in the way of reduced acreage, or curtailment of products must inevitably have its effect upon the prosperity of the country.

For years the major portion of the industrial labor of the South including most of its domestic service has been performed by the Negro and we view with deep concern the suggestion of the condition and combination of circumstances that may even suggest substitution. We trust that the day is not far off distant when the Negro as a laborer or servant will have disappeared.

Mr. Dixie's home would be to him the exact opposite of what it was to his father. He had no other place to go; he had no other friends; he had no other conditions in the land of Dixie as peculiarly favorable to him. His environment is more suited to his nature. His home is among a people who by years of contact, association and observation understand him as he could not and would not be understood elsewhere or by any one else.

In the years that are past he had a prominent part in the making of this land of sunshine and flowers, and in the years that are and are to come he must still have and commendably perform his part in making our glorious Southland the garden spot of the world. He can not do this by idleness and shiftlessness. He cannot do this by being dishonest and unreliable. He cannot do this by being careless and extravagant. He must be industrious and trustworthy, capable and efficient, moral and intelligent, cultivating all those qualities and characteristics that go to make our people useful, respectable citizens, upright and benevolent men. And when a

employed and my frequency whatever
to faithfully perform his duties
and safeguard the interests of his
employer that his services will
be in demand.

While all may not be in a position to fully discuss the phases of the question yet in our humble opinion the importation of foreigners to replace Negro labor in the South would bring with it problems that would eventually be more far reaching in effect and with all more difficult of solution than the so-called Negro problem. No people on earth are more patient, peaceable, and law-abiding than we. We have yet to become socialists or agitators. We have yet to learn to resort to strikes and violence to promote our causes or secure our ends. The experiences of the Pacific coast States and of some of the Middle Atlantic States in the importation and employment of foreign labor do not find parallel

But whatever may be the condition of the future we have duty of the present. It behooves us as leaders in whatsoever capacity to preach to our people the gospel of honesty, industry, sobriety, truth and right living. Whether we labor as individuals or as a race, do so in a way that our services will become indispensable and our presence a necessity. Let there be no palliation of wrong, no compromise with crime.

A wise Providence has cast
 floor in the dear old Southland and
 there amid its sunshine and flow
 ers, its rolling fields and verdant
TWO DAYS IN A GEORGE
CHAIN GANG.

There are some horrors which, endured for two days, leave the victim forever the prey of phantasms that destroy his peace of mind and, wholly or partially, his ability to do a man's work. He cannot shake off the phantasms. They haunt him by day, waking hours and by night in sleeping hours. A whipping post, legalized chain gain—a prison system, that is designed to dehumanize the man, su-

as the Russian system and our Southern system, is a brutality, a savagery, that kills the spirit of the convict as dead as the spirit of the State that maintains such, dead to human feeling and human justice. Justice is merciful in rigor, and should correct and punish the criminal and reform and save the man, rather than kill the man and degrade the criminal. There is no need to spend sympathy upon criminals, but there is need to reform man, if possible, by methods of uplift that are coming more and more into application in prison disciplinary and reformatory work in the Northern and Western States.

The prison systems of all of the South States are no higher and no lower than the average Christian development of the people who make and enforce the laws, and that is the bloodhound and not the human, Christian development.

Mr. Philip Weltner, assistant prosecuting attorney of the Superior Court of Atlanta, is also a student of social problems. He was educated at Columbia University, in New York, and his father is a Lutheran preacher who went from New York to Georgia to live. It is Mr. Weltner's business to prosecute people who are sent to the convict camps of Georgia by the Superior Court of Atlanta. He has sent many people to them. He came to the conclusion that he would like to know for himself and not for another what convict life in the Georgia chain gang is. Mr. Weltner had his choice

of camps. The first he considered was made up of Negroes, who were working on the Coiseta county road. He rejected this, because it was made up of Negroes, and joined the Campbell county gang of road workers. "I would have had a different and much more horrifying experience if he had put himself off as a nigger to Negro and gone into the Negro camp."

ly. He found that the convicts working on the roads work early and late, and work hard and that there is no mercy shown anybody. The \$30 a month guard has no human feelings; he is simply a cold-blooded machine, always on the job, with his Winchester rifle handy. The convicts do not read, and have few pastimes; the

is all out of them. They slave early and late, and have only the hope of a pardon coming, a pardon coming which never comes. The ball and chain, the sleeping bunk in a road wagon, iron-sheeted, the coarsest fare cooked and eaten in despair, the long hours of steady work from dark to dark, no conversation allowed, the lash for the least offense and the bloodhound snoozing close by ready to take the scent at any break-away, looking always when facing the guard down the brazen muzzle of a Winchester rifle—that is the experience which Mr. Weltner found in a white chain gang. Mr. Weltner says:

"In Cammell county the Negro convicts and white work side by side, drink out of the same tin cups, call each other by their first names and often pal together. I was advised to submit to the same custom, and did so. Distinctions are wiped out everywhere.

"The State does not recognize the habitual criminal from the first offender; no pains are taken at the trial to read into the character of the man, none is taken in the camps. They must work, and work hard, as long as there is daylight enough left to work by."

"As we were building a roadway it so happened that, a lifer and I were working together, he with a pick and I with a shovel, the convict's 'billy.' I asked, my neighbor whether he thought I would be a better man when I had served my time. His answer was, 'Naw, you'll be just like the rest of us fellows—no guts for nuthin' except what we are doin'.' They were just slaves, without opportunity, and therefore without hope."

Mr. Weltner reaches the conclusion that "society owes it to itself to strike from the penitentiary and convict camps the inscription 'Abandon all hope ye who enter here.'" He means Georgia, society, and other Southern States that maintain the chain gang system, the leasing of prisoners to individuals and corporations interested primarily in getting as much work out of the human machine as possible and at the least cost for keep and surveillance.

The intelligent Negroes of the Southern States may yet have to organize and maintain a prison reform association. There is plenty of work for it to do in many directions, and we believe there are able white men in the Southern States who would encourage and aid it in its work. Unjust and unusual sentences and unusual and cruel treatment of suspected and of convicted criminals are contrary to the fundamental law and the Christian philosophy of the Nation.

MANY WAITERS FAVOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Believe that Organization will Ameliorate Present Conditions

WAITERS EXPRESS OPINIONS

J. L. Dickerson of Yale University Dining Club, and S. C. Jordan of Waiters Protective League Write.

Since the announcement in THE AGE that the colored waiters throughout the United States are planning to hold a national convention some time this summer or fall and discuss ways and means to further their interest, many communications have been received by THE AGE in which views are given as to how the colored waiter is losing out.

J. L. Dickerson of the Yale University Dining Club writes from New Haven, Conn. as follows:

"As I am daily confronted by the news of the colored hotel waiter losing a chance for employment, I desire to say a few words in his favor.

There was once a time when the dining room service of all the hotels of this country was carried on entirely by colored help. Then the hotel proprietors grew rich—many of them more so than now. And it is a fact that the colored waiter of to-day is far superior to the colored waiter then, when it was impossible to get an intelligent crew of colored waiters of uniform appearance. For now the colored waiter can read and write, while there are many of them who speak some of the foreign languages of use in the dining room. It is only a matter of time when the colored waiter will be able to read and write as well as the white waiter.

Thanks to the colored waiter's efforts, the colored waiter is now able to read and write as well as the white waiter.

And there are countless other things that could be mentioned which happen every day in nearly every hotel where colored boys are employed that would substantiate the argument that the necessity of creating a fraternal spirit in the profession becomes a part of every waiter, and head waiter's duty to work unceasingly for the ultimate assurance of such a fraternity. The generous man cannot but regret to see dissension and disputes among his brethren. Only the base and ungenerous delight in discord.

"So we see that the preference of the guests has no influence in a proprietor's selection of waiters. And since the selection of waiters from races other than

the colored has caused proprietors no end of trouble, because of help not only having no knowledge of the service, but some of them not even a speaking knowledge of the language of the nation, we trust that the proprietors may consider the colored waiters, men of long experience in the service and well-trained in both American and European service and who are sure to satisfy both the proprietor and the guests. All that the colored waiter asks is to be given a chance and then allowed to stand on his merits."

More Fraternalism Needed.

S. C. Jordan, secretary of the Waiters Protective League, writes from Kansas City, Mo., as follows:

"That distant relation that exists among the colored waiters and their failure to acquaint themselves with the fraternal or fellow-feeling, has been the gulf between them and success. Not only as a unit in society is the line clearly drawn, but at their every day vocation, where men are compelled by force of circumstances to stand side by side in the dining rooms and earn their daily bread; the spirit of indifference in regards of each other's feeling is of such a magnitude that to give the guest at his fellow-worker's table a glass of water, or to stoop to catch the request for more bread or the Lea and Perrin, becomes a burden of grief to him and a cause for a great agitation."

"I am in possession of evidence whereupon the request of a guest for an idle waiter to get him more bread, the waiter first sought the head waiter to find out who was serving the party (while he knew all the time), and when told, regardless of who the waiter was, if convenient for him to get the bread, he would do so, this waiter's face grew long and sulky, and his expression reminded one of a balky horse refusing to pull his load. This same waiter walked over that large dining room, scanning trays trying to scrape up sufficient bread for the guest, and at last upon his failure to do so—of course—was forced to go straight forward to the kitchen. In this time the guest had appealed to the head waiter, who in turn reprimanded the slovenly and ill-natured waiter for such conduct, and was confronted with this complaint, 'I am not here to wait on these other fellows.' Thus that waiter had not bound anyone to make unto him a return of thankfulness.

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COLORED WAITERS PLAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Hotel Men from Every Section will Probably Meet this Summer

SITUATION IS ALARMING

Head of Waiters' Protective League says Similar Conditions Exist in Many other Cities Wants Co-operation.

Owing to the wholesale discharge of colored waiters and the substitution of white help, a state of affairs that is being viewed with alarm by colored waiters throughout the United States, a national conference of colored waiters will be held in New York City this summer, when the situation will be discussed minutely and plans adopted to bring about better conditions. Since the publication of THE AGE a few weeks ago that the colored hotel men of New York were regarding seriously the situation in New York City, in which three hundred were put out of jobs and restaurants of Manhattan, each other relative to getting together for the mutual good of all concerned. The colored hotel men of New York are planning to hold a national conference of colored waiters in New York City this summer.

In referring to the situation, S. C. Jordan, secretary of the Waiters Protective League, writes from Kansas City, Mo., as follows:

"I am in possession of evidence whereupon the request of a guest for an idle waiter to get him more bread, the waiter first sought the head waiter to find out who was serving the party (while he knew all the time), and when told, regardless of who the waiter was, if convenient for him to get the bread, he would do so, this waiter's face grew long and sulky, and his expression reminded one of a balky horse refusing to pull his load. This same waiter walked over that large dining room, scanning trays trying to scrape up sufficient bread for the guest, and at last upon his failure to do so—of course—was forced to go straight forward to the kitchen. In this time the guest had appealed to the head waiter, who in turn reprimanded the slovenly and ill-natured waiter for such conduct, and was confronted with this complaint, 'I am not here to wait on these other fellows.' Thus that waiter had not bound anyone to make unto him a return of thankfulness.

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COLORED WAITERS.

With regard to the waiters' strike now in existence in this city we have two suggestions: 6/13/12

First: Wherever the hotel proprietors employ colored people, they ought not to use them in this crisis as a cat-paw. They should not be used merely to break the strike, and after the strike is broken, be "put out on the bricks." Such a course would work irreparable loss to the cause of the colored waiters, and would create prejudice far worse than now exists against them. We hope that wherever colored waiters enter employment formerly held by white waiters, they will have it clearly understood that they are to keep their jobs permanently, and not only for the time being.

Second: We wish to urge upon the waiters the importance of doing the work as efficiently as the white waiters. This means that the colored waiter who would keep the job must keep his body and clothes clean and attractive, and must study his work just as the white waiter does. He must not use his job merely as a stepping stone to something else, but must master every detail of it.

The colored waiter cannot get situations in first-class hotels and restaurants if he sits up all night or a good part of the night, and then goes to his post sleepy and filthy next morning. He must be just as clean, attractive and wide awake as the white waiter.

If he pursue the right policy, the chances are that many of the colored waiters will obtain permanent employment in this city.

HE FLIRTS WITH DEATH.

Colored Miner at Pittsburg, Kan. Earns \$10 per Day as "Shot Firer."

While in Pittsburg the other day I met a plain, unassuming man named Andy McGee, whose wages are ten dollars per day for about three hours work. He is the man who fires the shots in mine 15 and his is one of the most hazardous jobs in the country. This mine is considered by those who know to be the most treacherous in the district and eleven men who were doing the same work McGee is now doing have been ushered into the presence of their maker during the past three years—killed while plying the same dangerous vocation. Mr. McGee is a man who

goes about his work and has little to say. He has only been injured once and that was a slight injury to his foot, received by running into a pile of rails while getting away from a shot he had just fired. Owing to the danger in these mines the law requires that the miners must all be out of the mine when the shots are fired, and if the shots should prove disastrous only one or two lives will be sacrificed. There are many colored men who are shot-firing in the same district, but the chances of death are not so great and the wages not so large. Mr. McGee saves his money and has a handsome bank account. He has been in the mining work for thirty-six years.

BETTIS MOST OF STATE'S AUTO DRIVERS ARE NEGROES

Average Age of Licensed Chauffeurs 22—Their Weight is 160.

The profession of driving automobiles is one for youth alone, and not for age. Statistics gathered from the records of the State motor vehicle department show that the average age of licensed chauffeurs in Alabama is 22 years.

Chauffeurs, too, are not anaemic or puny; automobile driving requires brawn. The records show that the average size of licensed chauffeurs is greater than the general average. The average height is 5 feet 9 inches; the average weight more than 160 pounds.

Only 36 per cent. of the professional chauffeurs are white, according to the records; negroes have pre-empted the field in Alabama.

Only two chauffeurs who have taken out licenses are more than 30 years old, both negroes. One of the two is a negro 50 years old, who is in the employ of an automobile owner in Mobile.

The department is in the midst of its busiest season, distributing permits to owners, and licenses to professional chauffeurs. Since October 1, the beginning of the license year, \$10,000 in license money has been taken in.

The State law requiring licensing for automobiles will be enforced more vigorously than heretofore, the officials of the department declare. The procedure of making every policeman, marshal and sheriff's officer a deputy collector of automobile licenses will be adopted to insure the apprehension of license dodgers. The license tags for the year are bright red, and the presence or lack of a tag is easily ascertained.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 2-12-12

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE. Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 21. The colored Chauffeur Association will have its opening Monday night, February 26, at 24 Allen street, in conjunction with the Chauffeurs' Association. They have a tonsofial parlor attached, under the direction of Messrs. A. S. Jamason and G. W. Derham. The parlor will be known as the Eureka.

Trades
Waiters ARE TO
LIVE IN STYLE

Hotel Sagamore Management
Erecting Large Dormitory
for Help

MANY CONVENIENCES

Building to Have 150 Rooms
with Toilet, Bath and Running
Water on Every Floor

CHAMPIONED WAITERS' CAUSE

Thomas A. Madison Headwaiter of Hotel
Sagamore, Showed Management Great
Need of Having Sanitary Quarters.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE.

SAGAMORE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—When the fifty-old Negro waiters and the other colored help come to work at the Hotel Sagamore next summer they will find that the hotel management has erected for their exclusive use a three-story building, 102 feet long and forty-two feet wide with, bath, toilet and running water on each floor. Every convenience will be provided for their comfort. The building will contain 150 rooms, and the size of each room will be thirteen by eight and a half. It is now in progress of erection.

Thomas A. Madison, the popular and efficient headwaiter of the Hotel Sagamore, is responsible for the new quarters for the colored help, and has succeeded in inducing the management to erect a large dormitory with proper sanitary conditions after making recommendations in his annual report for three years. At the annual session of the board last summer the recommendations of Mr. Madison were acted upon favorably, and arrangements were made to start erecting the new building, October 1.

The argument made by Headwaiter Madison to the hotel management was that sanitary quarters for the help meant much to the hotel. He gives marked attention to the cleanliness of his wait-

ers, and believes that cleanliness and economy are questions that must be seriously considered by any waiter in order to become successful. Mr. Madison is also a firm believer in rigid discipline, and any waiter who wants to work for him must conform with the following rules:

1. Every waiter must clean his teeth and finger nails before each meal.
2. Every waiter must frequent the bath tub after ball games and other athletic sports.
3. Every waiter must be in his room at 11 o'clock at night.
4. No card playing for money is permissible at any time.
5. All waiters must be courteous, obliging and attentive.

Mr. Madison thinks that it is the fault of the colored headwaiter that colored waiters are not more in demand throughout the country. "I believe that if many headwaiters would drop their selfish ideas and become more friendly toward the less informed waiters under them by telling them of the importance of being economical their services would be more satisfactory to the average manager," he declared.

During the month of June Mr. Madison holds twice a week what is called mock service, in which he trains the men relative to what dishes and how they should be used. He also lectures once a week during the season (which opens in June and ends the last of September) giving his men instructions in the art of carrying the tray.

Mr. Madison disagrees with those who assert that the colored waiter is not capable of working in hotels and restaurants where the European plan is in operation. He cites as an example the 20th Century Limited on the New York Central, which has European service with colored waiters. The most fastidious class of people ride on this train, and no complaint is ever heard about the inability of the Negro waiters to give first class service.

It was also pointed out by Mr. Madison that when the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans changed its service from American to the European plan a few years ago the colored waiters were retained and the guests were served breakfast on the American plan and luncheon on the European plan without a hitch. Mr. Madison says that the Negro makes a more competent waiter than the white man; that his memory cannot be beaten and if properly trained can creditably serve in any eating place whether the service be American or European plan.

PULLMAN PORTERS ARE
NOT BEING CONSIDERED

Compensation Act Now Before Congress Does Not Include Them

BILL AN IMPORTANT ONE

Conductors, Engineers, and Switchmen Mentioned in Bill to Compensate Employees Injured on Common Carriers.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Pullman porters are not being considered in the bill pending in Congress to provide a remedy and compensation for accident injuries, resulting in disability or death to employees of railroads and common carriers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. An effort is being made to strengthen some of the weak points in what is known as the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Act, with a view to protecting workmen in the matter of compensation.

Unless the Pullman porters get together immediately and concentrated action is taken toward including them in the compensation act amendments will be made which will prove advantageous to all but those in the Pullman service. Attorney W. L. Houston, with offices in the Dietz Building, 7th and F streets, this city, has received several letters from Pullman porters about the bill, but to date no organized effort has been made by them to having the material defect remedied.

When questioned by an Age representative how he accounted for the failure to include Pullman porters in the provision of the bill, Mr. Houston stated that conditions are doubtless due to the lack of interest manifested by the porters themselves in legislation which directly concerns them. "All branches or organized labor keep constantly on guard in Washington, representatives of the various trades who watch for legislation affecting their interests," declared Mr. Houston. "Eternal vigilance is the price of protection, as well as liberty. Conductors, engineers, switchmen, printers, telegraphers and other bodies of artisans employ representatives to remain in the Capital City and prevent any hostile legislation, as well as promote, as far as they can, the passage of acts which would favorably affect their interests. In this way they guarantee to themselves protection under the laws passed by Congress.

"If the porters in the Pullman service would follow the example set by others in this respect," continued Mr. Houston, "they could secure for themselves and families in this instance the protection they should have, and which other railroad companies are procuring in the draft of the proposed statute." Counselor Houston's attention was called to the matter by Frederick D. McCracken of St. Paul, who is using his personal influence with members of both branches of Congress to the end that some provision might be made to include the large number of faithful colored employees in the Pullman service.

COLOR PORTERS MISTREATED

Policemen and Other Whites Said To Be Hostile to Them—May Form Union for Protection

The continued discriminations against the colored public porters around the Grand Central Station and the alleged favoritism of policemen toward white porters have raised much unfavorable comment among the 150 colored men who earn their living as public porters.

Nearly two months ago, James Jones, of 412 W. 39th street, entered complaint against Patrolman Shaughnessy for alleged assault, but Magistrate Trowel, before whom the complaint was heard, dismissed the case. Mr. Jones then took the matter to Inspector Hayes, who promised to investigate the alleged assault, but so far he has not heard any more concerning his complaint.

A few weeks ago James Dobson was fined \$10 and had his license revoked for alleged trespass on the property of the New York Central while attending to his business as a porter, and his friends allege that he was unfairly dealt with.

The colored porters, like the whites, receive their licenses from the Mayor's marshal, and are permitted to handle baggage and show visitors around the city. Notwithstanding this, they say that they are discriminated against, and assert that James Dobson, who was fined \$10 and also lost his license, was assaulted by Robert W. Brooks, a white hackman, who was trying to grab one of Dobson's jobs, while, it is said, a policeman looked approvingly on. The porters to better protect their interests are planning, it is said, to organize themselves into a union.

The New York Age
July 25-12
6/20/12

If the strike of the International Association of Hotel Waiters in New York City, which is reopening the hotel service to blacks as well as whites, and if that being accomplished, it should teach the association that to make no discrimination on account of color in its constitution and yet to brutally enforce it as a policy is a subterfuge of fact that resents falsehood and even up in the end, the strike will not have been in vain. It should also teach hotel proprietors that hotel workers should receive decent wages, and not have to depend upon the "tip system" foisted upon hotel patrons for their support, and that they should have reasonable and not unreasonable hours of service. Whatever the outcome may be, it is of the utmost importance that Negro hotel workers organize and maintain an association for business and not for pleasure. Their interests need to be protected and promoted, and this cannot be done if pleasure and not business is made the primary purpose of the association.

WAS DINING CAR CONDUCTOR.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK AGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—One of the few Negroes who have ever served in the United States in the position of dining car conductor has been occupied this position for the Southern Railway. He was born in Georgia and came to Albany, N. Y., to work for the Southern Railway. He was a member of the National Negro Baptist Convention, and was a traveling passenger agent of the Southern Railway who accompanied the delegation of Negroes to Houston, Tex., in Montgomery, Ala., in 1901.

He was the first colored man to be elected to the position of dining car conductor on the Southern Railway. He was a member of the National Negro Baptist Convention, and was a traveling passenger agent of the Southern Railway who accompanied the delegation of Negroes to Houston, Tex., in Montgomery, Ala., in 1901.

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NEGRO WAITERS ORGANIZE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—Negro waiters employed in the various hotels and cafes of Washington are considering the establishment of a school for waiters, where those desiring to engage in this employment, as well as men already working, may become proficient in the niceties of good service.

A meeting was held last week in the lecture room of Shiloh Baptist Church, with about one hundred waiters in attendance, at which the establishment of such a school was discussed, and preliminary steps were taken.

As a result of the preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a Waiters' Association, and A. H. Underhill, of the Washington Post, was elected temporary president, with C. C. Cole temporary secretary.

PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

Last week the Master Printers' Convention and Cost Congress of the Middle Atlantic States met in this city. There were about eight hundred delegates, two of whom represented our side of the house—Editor Jno. H. Murphy, of Baltimore, and the writer. The convention was most instructive and inspiring. The keynote was co-operation. While the men were all competitors each realized that the salvation of the business lay in combination, as well as competition. It was certainly an achievement to get these men together. The convention insisted that printers were more prone than any other class of people to fight one another. "It is hard for two men in the printing business to be friends," said one, "but this convention is to break down the old-time animosity. Don't try to kill off your competitor for the little business that is available; but you two get together and develop more business. Don't try to take what your competitor has, but join hands with him to get more. Then don't try to beat him by cutting prices; but by giving better quality."

These were some of the wise things said at the conference.

NEGROES AND BATTLESHIPS

It is a well-known fact that the colored people of the United States are not only the most oppressed and most neglected, but also the most ignorant and most uneducated. This is a sad condition of affairs, and it is one that must be remedied. The colored people must be educated, and they must be taught to love their country and to love their fellow-men. This is the only way in which they can rise from their present position of poverty and ignorance to a position of respectability and power.

railroad shops. Mr. Horine Hoffman is also. Mr. S. A. Burrell, box packer, same shops. Frank Smith—position in same shops. Mr. H. Long—laundry washer same shops.

CENTRALIA, ILL.

—1-21-12

SPECIAL TO THE FREEMAN.
Mr. J. Newben, of Indianapolis, Ind., is here visiting his sister, Mrs. Edwards. He is on the sick list. Mr. J. Garlin, of Champaign, Ill., is here visiting friends. Misses M. Foster and E. Claybrook were in Elkhart Saturday and Sunday, visiting relatives. From there they went to Carbondale, Ill., to attend the teachers' week, of which they are members. Mr. J. Cross, of Sheffield, Ala., has come to Centralia to make it his home. He has made many friends since here. Mr. J. Mitchell is a colored foreman in the Illinois Central railroad shops. Mr. Cliff B. Durrell, of Paducah, Ky., is now one of the colored machinists in the Illinois Central railroad shops at Centralia. Mr. Frank Redden, of Carbondale, Ill., colored foreman in the Illinois Central railroad shops at Centralia.

Mr. Pegg, a colored man who is city sealer of weights and measures in Omaha, Neb., was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms of the Seventh Annual Conference of Negroes and Measures of the United States, which recently met at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

The Colored Chauffeurs' Business Club was organized in Denver, Col., July 12, for the purpose of encouraging improvement in the work of the drivers of cabs and to maintain a school for instructing those wishing to pursue this work.

It is the poorest occupation of humanity to labor to make men think worse of each other; yet those workers are in the majority of the colored "sters" profession. They are ever sure rather than to praise. A profession stands to-day in a perfect Babylonian condition.

Success of Caucasian Has Been Due to Organization.

"Every trade or profession of the white man is linked cohesively by some fraternal force that brings them in contact, and harmonizes their interest in each other's welfare, regarding the trade or profession which they pursue for livelihood. The duty of every waiter should be to endeavor to make men think better of his neighbor, to quiet instead of aggravating difficulties, to bring together those who are severed or estranged, to keep friends from becoming foes, and to persuade foes to become friends. To do this, they must needs control their own passions, and be not rash and hasty, nor swift to take offence, nor easy to be angered; for anger is a professed enemy to counsel."

"When the colored waiters learn the good of fraternity, and fraternity applies its principles to the advancement of the profession, harmony, peace and tranquility of thought, one towards the other, shall be much in evidence here and elsewhere. Then, like the gradual dawning of civilization upon the Amer-

ican people, hotels that heretofore have looked upon the native Negro with disdain, will throw open their doors and bid them welcome. Why? Because the reformation that will have taken place in their character, manner, increased knowledge of service, temperament, additional languages, all due to the harmonious relation brought about through fraternity.

"The writer appeals to the profession all over the United States to catch hold of the spirit of fraternity, and arouse the thoughtless brothers, that to obligate ourselves to a principle that has a tendency to increase our prestige means that to respect that obligation will result in the future generation looking forward for new fields to conquer."



T. H. ANDERSON

The Colored Plumber Who Is trying to Hold His Own Against Great Odds

MACON CLUB WOMEN WORKING WHAT THE MANAGERS SAY MAY RETAIN COLORED WAITERS FOR DIGNITY OF THE KITCHEN

The members of the Woman's club, of which Mrs. S. C. Moore is president, are taking rational steps for the solving of certain phases of the servant problem by establishing through the club a registration bureau to which housekeepers may refer for servants who have good recommendations.

To further the movement in domestic science, live scholarships have been given girls to learn catering, and a movement is on foot for the establishment of a training school for domestic service.

Interview With Mrs. Moore.

In a recent interview on the subject of the practical work being done by the club women of Macon to uphold the dignity of the kitchen, Mrs. Moore said:

"Probably no one thing shows the difference between the south of old and today as does the kitchen. The wide fireplace with its hanging crane, the 'Mam Kate' and 'M.T. Jim' to keep up the fire, the gas stove with its tiny jet of flame expresses the intensified present. In olden days the kitchen was apart from the house; now the kitchen is a part of the house, and the most important part; there the family finances are depleted or conserved with wise economy.

"It is the counting room and laboratory where foods are compounded that shall strengthen or weaken, hence the dignity of the kitchen.

"St. Paul might have said, 'As a man eateth, so he is.' We are familiar with Meredith's—

"We can live without love; we can live without books, But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

The Individual Kitchen.

"It is distinctly accomplished to go in, put on an overlapping apron and prepare good breads, savory meats, wholesome and attractive entrees, then

emerge a dainty, smiling hostess. "I know a charming kitchen in green and white, the walls dark green as high as the plate rail, which is used for pans; underneath is a row of files for accounts and recipes, the white sink, gas and coal ranges, kitchen cabinet and fireless cooker showing the work-room of the trained mind and hand. On the window of the butler's pantry is a shelf on which are writing materials, cook book, a growing plant and a workbag; for here, in comfort, the lady often sits and embroiders while something savory is brewing."

"The French assert that they can live on what an American wastes. We of the south know the cause of this waste.

"Fat black mammy, Li'l nigger, Sho do make De white man figger, Basket slipped Outside de do, Keep de southern white man po!"

STUDYING THE HOTEL SITUATION

Colored Hotel Men Hold Weekly Conferences to Improve Conditions

NEGROES LOSING OUT

During the Year 1911 Three Hundred Colored Hotel Men Lose Jobs in Hotels in This City

N.Y. Age 4-4-12
"White Help More Uniform in Color Can Speak More than One Language, and Can be Depended Upon."

Colored hotel men in New York City are holding conferences weekly with a view to bettering conditions for the colored waiters and bellmen in Greater New York. According to James A. Parker, a well-known hotel employee, during the year of 1911 at least three hundred Negroes were put out of the hotels and restaurants of New York City.

Until a few months ago colored help was employed at the Majestic, Ansonia, Netherland and many smaller hotels, but the management decided to make a change, which resulted in several hundred Negroes losing employment as waiters and bellmen.

There was much ado among colored hotel men when White's restaurant, one of the old land marks of Broadway, turned out all the colored waiters and replaced them with white help. For thirty-five years the restaurant had been employing colored waiters, and the change accentuated the assertion of many that the Negro waiter in New York was becoming a thing of the past.

In connection with the discharge of the colored waiters at White's restaurant a pathetic story is told of how one of the new managers, upon noticing an old, gray-haired Negro stand by asked: "Say, uncle, how long have you been here?"

"About thirty years, boss," was the reply.

"Well, we will keep you for good luck and you can work hereafter as a bussman and carry out the dirty dishes," to which information the Negro

answered: "I thank you, sir."

A short time ago a committee of colored head hallmen called on some of the leading hotel managers and asked what fault was found with the colored help. The visitors were told that while colored help is as a rule, competent and Negroes make good servants that in order to run an up-to-date hotel nowadays and compete with the leading hostellers it is necessary to hire white help.

The argument was advanced that white waiters are more uniform in color and competent to master the different languages. The delegation of Negro hotelmen was further told that the white waiter is more reliable than the colored, as the former can be depended upon to be with a hotel twelve months in a year, while the latter usually remains at one establishment not more than from three to six months.

Indications are that the Majority of Washington Hotels Will Keep Colored Help

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—It is possible that the strike of white waiters here will result in the exclusive hiring of colored help. The management of the Raleigh Hotel has given out that colored waiters for the dining room is a permanent move, and other hotels have adopted a similar policy.

Last week the Waiters' Union made a demand for a working week of not more than fifty-eight hours for female employees, with an increase of \$5 a month in their pay and one day off with pay. The union further demanded that a ten-hour a day schedule for cooks be put in force and a \$10 a week wage for waiters, with better food and working conditions.

The syndicate controlling the leading hotels and cafes here refused the demands and a strike followed. Shortly after the walkout automobiles with colored waiters stopped at the hotels affected and went to work.

APPOINTS NEGRO POLICEMAN.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 11-3-12

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 29.—Paul Chaney has been appointed a policeman and has been assigned to night duty along West Ninth street. A number of prominent colored business men in that section of the city petitioned Mayor Taylor that a Negro be appointed a police officer.

Police Officer Chaney, who is a blacksmith by trade, is the first Negro to serve under the present administration as a guardian of the peace. Samuel Speight, a Negro, was for many years connected with the detective force here.

Freeman 3-9-12
The "Jap" waiters who took the place of Negroes on the Great Northern Railroad have been discharged and the Negroes are again in their places. This kind of job is sometimes considered a tail holt, but, whatever the classification, we've got it cinched. No race can serve so gracefully as Negroes. They are artists in the rough, or better, perhaps, unconscious artists.

We take it that the gracious spirit of polite attention on the part of the Negroes is the result of environment, and that other thing of imitation. We mean that imitation, not of the moment, but ingrained kind—the result of the environment of, say, nearly three centuries. The desire to be fine is the ruling passion; it crops out in everything, everywhere. A plug hat, ruffled shirt and bare feet is indicative of the longing to be somebody. The Negro's nature has responded to the "terrific" desire; hence we see fine manners in whole, in part—harmonious, incongruous, from the front door to the kitchen.

So the Negro waiter, when not of a perverse, stubborn nature, excels the master of the house in his low salaams and kowtowing—urbanity of manners. He makes a fine art out of the business with his imposing sympathy, rich, broad expression where his "A's" have that all-taking Italian accent. Then it seems more glorious to obey than to rule. The new day class may not be quite so satisfactory, but if they are anything like the old school, with its tonic-like manners, they will be in demand.

MEASURE TO THROW OUT NEGRO FIREMEN ON ROADS

Mont. Adv.
Georgia Legislature Would Compel Very Severe Examination.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 8.—Negro locomotive firemen in Georgia today protested against a bill pending in the State Legislature which seeks to bar them from employment on Georgia railroads. The measure, which is admitted to be aimed against the negro and which is being urged for passage by the Georgia Federation of Trades, makes no reference to color or conditions which would make it unconstitutional, but provides such drastic educational qualifications that it is said few negroes could meet the test. Opponents of the measure also say that hundreds of white firemen would be thrown out of employment by its passage.

Discussion of the bill was scheduled to come up in the lower House of the Legislature today.

N.Y. Age 7-4-12
Many of the leading hotels of New York are putting into their advertisements: "Only white help employed." The sentence has but four words but it reads

ment of a lucrative branch of labor for
the South. No. 518, Duval St., New York
City. See also the Kirby Lumber Company
Circular, which is sent to all Negro laborers
in the South.

A NEW SPIRIT IN THE SOUTH.

One of the most hopeful things in the South is the new spirit among large employers of Negro labor as to the general welfare of such labor. This fact has been recently emphasized in the Far South by an advertisement issued by the Kirby Lumber Company of Houston, Tex.

The advertisement, which characterizes the Kirby Lumber Company as a much wider and higher type of employer than had been known in Texas, and which is reprinted in the large-sized advertisement which has been sent by the Kirby Lumber Company to the populous States of Texas and Louisiana:

We have a fine plantation, 10,000 acres, with a school, families, and a large mill. We are now looking for a few more families to live on our plantation. We will pay you \$1.00 per month for each family.

For skilled labor, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per month, 10 hours.

For skilled labor, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per month, 10 hours.

For unskilled labor, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month, 10 hours.

For unskilled labor, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per month, 10 hours.

Water at each mill site, windmill and healthy. You can raise Chickens and Hogs and have your cows and if you desire there will be room enough around your home to cultivate a garden.

Good comfortable houses for each family to live in, climate healthy and surrounded by a quiet neighborhood.

Not only are the wages offered considerably in advance of those usually paid Negro labor in other parts of the South, but the company goes further and emphasizes its interest in the moral uplift of its laborers. It has taken pains to say that churches are established and maintained at each of its mill sites.

The company also emphasizes the fact that Negro laborers nowadays are demanding a better home life, and so assures its laborers that they will not only have good comfortable houses to live in, but that they will also have ground enough provided for gardens.

The company does not fail to recognize the fact that the Negro laborer now usually seeks those locations where his children may be educated, and for that reason, it emphasizes the fact that a good school is maintained at each of its mills.

We hope that from the South something of the spirit of the Kirby Lumber Company will animate other large employing firms, and that they may manifest something of the interest and concern in their Negro labor manifested by this large employing company.

Mr. John H. Kirby, the president of the Kirby Lumber Company, the leading spirit of this \$40,000,000 enterprise, is a native Texan, who has never been afraid to do the fair and square thing by those who have helped him to create the great wealth controlled by the company. Kirby values his colored laborers.

We hope that throughout the South there may be no better thing, many more of the same noble impulse as this noble capitalist.